

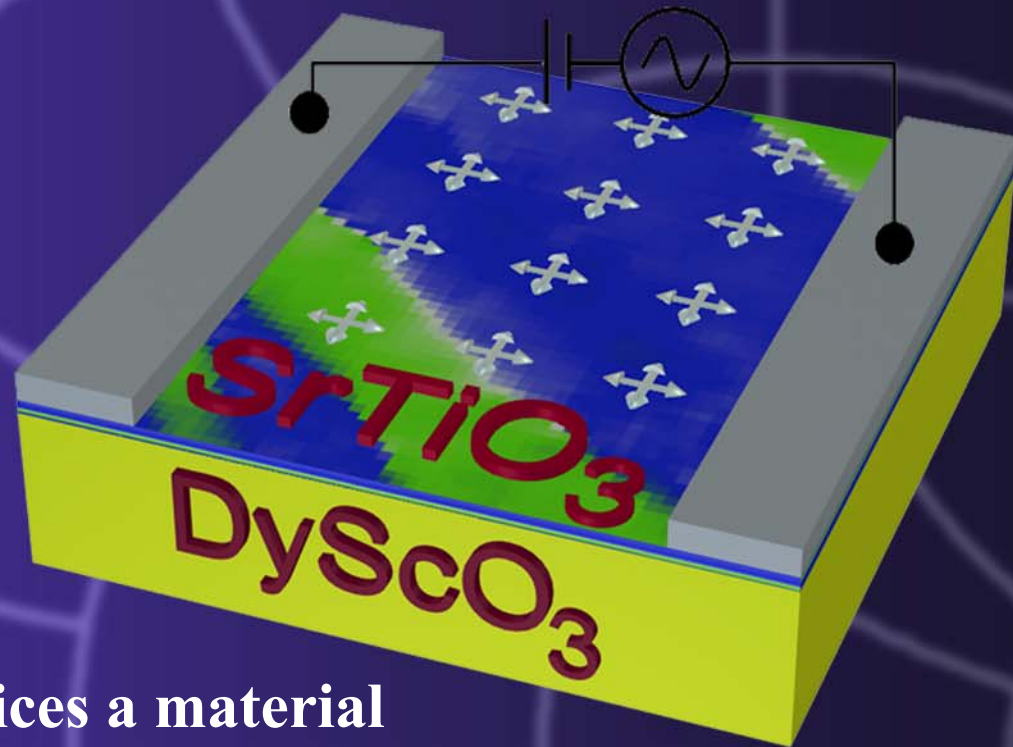
Room-temperature ferroelectricity in strained SrTiO_3 *Nature* **430**, 758 (2004).

J. H. Haeni¹, P. Irvin², W. Chang³, R. Uecker⁴, P. Reiche⁴, Y. L. Li¹,
S. Choudhury¹, W. Tian⁵, M. E. Hawley⁶, B. Craig⁷, A. K. Tagantsev⁸,
X. Q. Pan⁵, S. K. Streiffer⁹, L. Q. Chen¹, S. W. Kirchhofer³, J. Levy²
& D. G. Schlom¹

¹Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Penn State University,
University Park, Pennsylvania 16802-5005, USA

²Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania 15260, USA

NSF-DMR 0103354 + 0333192 + 0122638



For a variety of microwave devices a material is needed whose dielectric constant (ϵ_r) at microwave frequencies may be tuned. SrTiO_3 has been recognized for decades to be a promising material for these applications, but only at cryogenic temperatures. Through strain-engineering, we have achieved high ϵ_r and tunability *at room temperature* in SrTiO_3 films with properties comparable to bulk SrTiO_3 at cryogenic temperatures. This was achieved by applying enormous strains—strains far larger than can be applied to bulk single crystals—to thin single crystal films of SrTiO_3 using a newly developed substrate, DyScO_3 .

NIRT K-12 Educational Outreach

WINDOWS ON THE MICROSCOPIC WORLD OF MATERIALS



NIRT Schlom 0103354

Buckyball Break at University of Michigan



A group photograph from their lunch break; that is why not everyone has a Buckyball yet. From the Outreach Effort:

WINDOWS ON THE MICROSCOPIC WORLD OF MATERIALS